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1972
Alberta. Attorney General. Corrections Branch

Annual Report 1972

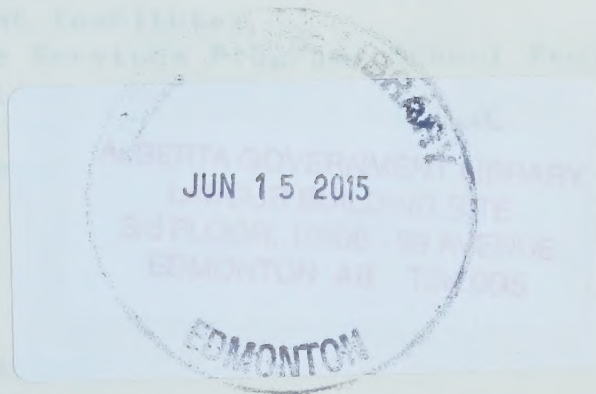
Adult Probation Branch
Edmonton Office


Alberta
ATTORNEY GENERAL

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Annual Report 1972

Adult Probation Branch Edmonton Office





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INDEX

1. INTRODUCTION

2. ORGANIZATION

- a) Staff
- b) Training Programs

3. OUR FUNCTION

- a) Caseloads
- b) Pre-Sentence Reports
- c) Parole Supervision

4. OUR SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

- a) Community Awareness Program
- b) Delayed Probation Program
- c) Drug Offenders Program
- d) Employment Program
- e) Liaison Programs at Fort Saskatchewan and Belmont Institutes
- f) Preventive Services Program: School Project
- g) Student Placement Program
- h) Volunteer Program - LINK
- i) Miscellaneous

5. THE FUTURE

- a) Programs
- b) Specialization
- c) Zoning System
- d) Job Rotation
- e) Conclusion

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G. D. Fralick	Staff Compliment
Mrs. Irene Salter	Changes in Personnel
L. W. Armstrong	Training Programs and Job Rotation
Mrs. Cheryl Hardie	Statistics
E. C. Stokes	Co-ordinator of Programs
D. Lazarowich	Community Awareness Program and Student Placement Program
T. A. Boal	Delayed Probation Program
R. H. Bricker	Drug Offenders Program
G. Gumas	Employment Program and Liaison Programs at Fort Saskatchewan and Belmont Institutes
J. P. Friel	Preventive Services Program: School Project.
Mrs. E. M. Hadley	Volunteer Program (LINK)
L. A. Cavanagh	Cover and Graphs

ORGANIZATION

In the Annual Report of 1971 an article entitled, "Probation and the Probation Officer" defines the meaning of Probation and the duties of a Probation Officer. Probation was formalized in Alberta for the first time in January, 1952 when the Juvenile Offenders Branch was established in Edmonton. This was expanded to include Adult Probation in 1954 and thus this is the nineteenth year of progress for Adult Probation in Edmonton. The program has expanded rapidly over the years, eventually providing services to the Provincial Family Courts. This continued expansion ultimately led to separate autonomous units in July, 1970. The present office is now solely the Adult Probation Office with thirty-three Probation Officers and a clerical staff of eleven.

CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

G. D. FRALICK

POS. NO. 1 40405

CASEWORK SUPERVISOR
PROGRAM CO-ORDINATOR
& STAFF DEVELOPMENT
OFFICER
G. M. FRASER
POS. NO. 12440508

UNIT SUPERVISOR
L.A. CAVANAGH
POS. NO. 12440513

F.G. OZEROFF
12440658

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G. FOSTER
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B. PRATT
12440652

E.R. SHAVER
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J.G. CAMERON
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G. GUMAS
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12440654

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12440680

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12440678

E. M. HADLEY
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G. ANDERSON
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P.A. LAZAROWICH
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L.W. ARMSTRONG
POS. NO. 12440512

R. E. KROENING
12440644

C. HEIANDER
12440601

J. FRIEL
12440661

N. LARKINS
12440623

T.R. JONES
12440696

R.A. CHAPPELL
12440634

J.D. HAMILTON
12440640

CLERK-STENO III

L. SALTER

POS. NO. 12440712

I. LOFGREN
12440832

12440841

L. GIBBS
12440818

C. SHANDRO
12440820

H. PRZEKOP
12440831

C. TAYLOR
12440819

C. HARDIE 12441303 SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

P.S. ALLISON 12441302 FILE CLERK

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL,
EDMONTON ADULT PROBATION SECTION,
January 1st, 1972 to December 31st, 1972.

CLERICAL STAFF:

TERMINATIONS:

NAME	POSITION	DATE OF RESIGNATION	REASON
Joyce Bennett	Clerk-Steno I-II	July 28th, 1972	Obtained higher paying position with Federal Government.
Margaret Doorten	Clerk-Steno I-II	October 31st, 1972	Went into private business.
Dorothy Gehring	Clerk-Steno I-II	July 31st, 1972	Obtained higher paying position with Federal Government.
Linda Howells	Clerk-Steno I-II	July 24th, 1972	Transferred to the Department of Advanced Education - Clerk III position.
Tina Kremer	Clerk-Steno I-II	July 28th, 1972	Homemaker.
Linda Read	Clerk-Steno I-II	September 29th, 1972	Homemaker.
<u>TEMPORARY STAFF:</u>			
Adeline Vadnai	Clerk-Typist I-II	Commenced in August, 1972 and terminated on September 29th, 1972 - Moved to Calgary.	

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL,
EDMONTON ADULT PROBATION SECTION,
January 1st, 1972 to December 31st, 1972.

CLERICAL STAFF:

RECRUITMENTS:

NAME	POSITION	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT	REMARKS
Leona Gibbs	Clerk-Typist I-II	October 2nd, 1972	Transferred from the Department of Social Development. Position reclassified from Clerk-Steno I-II to Clerk-Typist I-II.
Loreen Lofgren	Clerk-Steno I-II	November 1st, 1972	Recruited from outside the Government Service.
Peggy McLean	Clerk-Steno I-II	November 1st, 1972	Recruited from outside the Government Service.
Helen Przekop	Clerk-Steno I-II	September 1st, 1972	Recruited from outside the Government Service.
Christina Shandro	Clerk-Steno I-II	October 26th, 1972	Recruited from outside the Government Service.
Cleva Taylor	Clerk-Steno I-II	September 5th, 1972	Transferred from the Department of Social Development.
Patricia Allison	Junior Clerk	November 14th, 1972	New position.
Karen Erichsen	Clerk-Typist I-II	August 23rd, 1972	Temporary Employee.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL,
EDMONTON ADULT PROBATION SECTION,
January 1st, 1972 to December 31st, 1972.

PROFESSIONAL STAFF:

TERMINATIONS AND TRANSFERS:

NAME	POSITION	DATE OF RESIGNATION OR TRANSFER	REASON
E. C. Davies	Probation Officer I	October 28th, 1972	Transferred to the Department of Industry and Commerce.
R. C. Hafso	Probation Officer I	April 1st, 1972	Transferred to Red Deer Office. Position No. Transferred.
D. Sinclair	Probation Officer I	September 1st, 1972	Transferred to Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Henwood.
I. L. Hephher	Probation Officer I	November 1st, 1972	Transferred to Lac La Biche Office. Promoted to Probation Officer III.
R. L. Marko	Probation Officer I	September 8th, 1972	Resumed studies at the University of Alberta.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL,
EDMONTON ADULT PROBATION SECTION,
January 1st, 1972 to December 31st, 1972.

PROFESSIONAL STAFF:

RECRUITMENTS:

NAME	POSITION	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT	REMARKS
J. G. Cameron	Probation Officer I	November 14th, 1972	Transferred from the Department of Social Development.
R. A. Chappell	Probation Officer I	December 1st, 1972	Transferred from the Department of Social Development.
D. Hamilton	Probation Officer I	December 4th, 1972	Transferred to Edmonton Office from Vegreville Office.
E. R. Nilsson	Probation Officer I	September 11st, 1972	Recruited from outside of the Government Service.

With a constantly increasing staff and with the change-over in personnel, it has been necessary to establish a training program for newly recruited officers. The nature of this orientation program has varied considerably over the years, but it is hoped the present agenda for orientation is of some benefit to the trainees.

Unfortunately, the diversity of educational backgrounds and experiences affects the usefulness of such a program. However, it would seem to give new officers a comprehensive overview of the Services provided by our office, plus some practical exposure to probation settings. Although groups going through the training sessions in the past have been small, the additional professional staff to be hired in the Spring of 1973 should provide an excellent opportunity to evaluate this program in greater depth and perhaps provide additional information on ways to improve it for future training purposes.

In-Service Training Programs:

1. Summer Staff:

During the early part of May, 1972, a brief orientation program was conducted to prepare our two summer replacement staff, Mr. G. D. Smith and Mr. T. Hironaka, to undertake the responsibilities of Probation Officers who were on leave during the summer months.

2. Grant MacEwen Students:

This year we have four field placements from Grant MacEwen College, two of whom are enrolled in the second year of the Social Services Program, and two of whom are enrolled in the Police Science Program. A two-week orientation program was conducted from September 11 to September 22, 1972 to acquaint these students with the requirements and duties of our personnel.

3. Staff Orientation and Training:

During the period of September to November, 1972, recent additions to our staff underwent a diversified training and orientation program. This program was attended by Mr. J. G. Cameron, Mr. R. A. Chappell, Mr. J. D. Hamilton, and Mr. E. Nilsson.

As two of these individuals had considerable previous experience with our Branch, the program was adjusted to orient them to our particular office procedures, while the two new members underwent a comprehensive program of formal instruction on philosophy and procedure.

Because of the professional nature of their work, and the specificity of the problems faced by Officers, staff development and training programs have been developed for Probation Officers with practical experience. These programs are designed to give the Officer greater in-depth knowledge of a specific problem, or are experiences to help the Probation Officer better meet the demands placed upon him by his position. The valuable service provided by these programs is witnessed by the fact of greater utilization of such training facilities and in the development of an Interviewing and Counselling Workshop in the Alberta Corrections Service. Projections for the future suggest even greater utilization of such training programs.

COURSES AND WORKSHOPS:

The following is a list of In-Service Training Courses and Workshops attended by our staff during the year January to December, 1972:

L. W. Armstrong	Life Skills and Basic Education Seminar, Saskatchewan Newstart, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan - March 14 and 15, 1972. Industrial Trainers/Change Agents Workshop - Organizational Development Division, Edmonton - March 23 and 24, 1972.
L. Auger	Alcoholism Training Course, Henwood Rehabilitation Centre - November 20 to 24, 1972.
T. A. Boal	Conference Skills Workshop, Organizational Development Division, Olds, Alberta - February 13 to 18, 1972. Supervisory Development, Organizational Development Division, Edmonton - June 5 to 9, 1972.
L. A. Cavanagh	Administrative Law, University of Alberta Extension Department - 15 weeks - January to April, 1972. Supervisory Development, Organizational Development Division, Edmonton - November 6 to 10, 1972.
D. F. Culbertson	Group Communication Lab, Edmonton Board of Health - January 19 to 21, 1972. Alcoholism Training Course, Henwood Rehabilitation Centre - November 13 to 17, 1972.
F. C. Dawson	Conference Skills Workshop, Organizational Development Division, Olds, Alberta - February 13 to 18, 1972. Developing Consultation Skills, Edmonton Board of Health - May 17 to 19, 1972.

Miss M. Doorten	Communication for Secretaries, Organizational Development Division, Edmonton, Alberta - June 23, 1972.
Mrs. G. Foster	Group Dynamics and Interpersonal Communication, Edmonton Board of Health - June 21 to 23, 1972.
G. D. Fralick	Managerial Leadership and Motivation, Organizational Development Division, Banff, Alberta - October 15 to 20, 1972.
J. P. Friel	Group Communication Lab, Edmonton Board of Health - January 19 to 21, 1972.
G. Gumas	John Howard Society Annual Meeting, Edmonton, Alberta - March 21, 1972.
	Introduction to Supervision, Organizational Development Division, Edmonton - May 15 to 19, 1972.
Mrs. E. M. Hadley	Introduction to Supervision, Organizational Development Division, Edmonton - May 15 to 19, 1972.
	Supervision of Volunteers and Management of Volunteer Systems, University of Alberta, Department of Extension - 10 weeks, commencing October 4, 1972.
Miss C. Helander	Group Communication Lab, Edmonton Board of Health - February 16 to 18, 1972.
	Interviewing and Counselling Workshop - Alberta Corrections Service, Department of the Attorney General, Edmonton - November 20 to 24, 1972.
I. L. Hepher	Volunteers Workshop, Manitoba Society of Criminology, Winnipeg, Manitoba - March 3, 4, and 5, 1972.
	Supervisory Development, Organizational Development Division, Edmonton - April 17 to 21, 1972.
	Advanced Alcoholism Course, Henwood Rehabilitation Centre - June 26 to 30, 1972.
D. Lazarowich	Introduction to Supervision, Organizational Development Division, Edmonton - December 11 to 15, 1972.

E. G. Ozeroff	<p>Conference Skills Workshop, Organizational Development Division, Olds, Alberta - February 13 to 18, 1972.</p> <p>Introduction to Supervision, Organizational Development Division, Edmonton - March 15 to 19, 1972.</p>
Miss B. Pratt	<p>Group Communication Lab, Edmonton Board of Health - February 16 to 18, 1972.</p> <p>Interviewing and Counselling Workshop, Alberta Corrections Service, Department of the Attorney General, Edmonton - November 20 to 24, 1972.</p>
Mrs. I. Salter	<p>Communication for Secretaries, Organizational Development Division, Edmonton - June 23, 1972.</p>
G. R. Simpson	<p>Conference Skills Workshop, Organizational Development Division, Olds, Alberta - June 11 to 16, 1972.</p> <p>Evidence Giving and Court Procedure, Organizational Development Division, Edmonton - December 4 and 5, 1972.</p>
D. Sinclair	<p>Advanced Alcoholism Training Course, Henwood Rehabilitation Centre - February 21 to 25, 1972.</p> <p>Pension and Benefits Workshop, Organizational Development Division, Edmonton - March 17, 1972.</p>
E. C. Stokes	<p>Advanced Alcoholism Training Course, Henwood Rehabilitation Centre - February 21 to 25, 1972.</p> <p>John Howard Society Annual Meeting, Edmonton - March 21, 1972.</p> <p>Supervisory Development Course, Organizational Development Division, Edmonton - April 17 to 21, 1972.</p> <p>Conference Skills Workshop, Organizational Development Division, Olds, Alberta - June 11 to 16, 1972.</p>

Mrs. C. Taylor	Public Relations and Communications, Organizational Development Division, Edmonton, December 19 and 20, 1972.
Miss H. Yakiwchuk	Alcoholism Training Course, Henwood Rehabilitation Centre - December 4 to 8, 1972.

1973 PROJECTION - COURSES AND WORKSHOPS:

In addition to the above, to date arrangements have been made for attendance at courses during 1973, as indicated below:

L. W. Armstrong	Supervisory Development Course - Organizational Development Division, Edmonton - February 12 to 16, 1973.
L. C. Brosseau	Alcoholism Training Course, Henwood Rehabilitation Centre - May 28 to June 1, 1973.
F. C. Dawson	Alcoholism Training Course, Henwood April 30 to May 4, 1973.
G. M. Fraser	Counselling and Communication, Henwood Rehabilitation Centre - June 18 to 22, 1973. Community Program Development, Henwood Rehabilitation Centre - October 22 to 26, 1973.
J. P. Friel	Alcoholism Training Course, Henwood Rehabilitation Centre - April 9 to 13, 1973.
Mrs. G. Foster	Interpersonal Skills Program, Dr. Payton, Edmonton - February 5 to 9, 1973.
T. R. Jones	Alcoholism Training Course, Henwood Rehabilitation Centre - March 5 to 9, 1973.
R. E. Kroening	Interpersonal Skills Program, Dr. Payton, Edmonton - February 5 to 9, 1973.
N. Larkins	Alcoholism Training Course, Henwood Rehabilitation Centre - June 4 to 8, 1973.

D. Lazarowich	Supervisory Development Course, Organizational Development Division, Edmonton - January 15 to 19, 1973.
Mrs. I. Salter	Recruitment and Selection, Organizational Development Division, January 4 and 5, 1973.
E. C. Stokes	Interpersonal Skills Program, Dr. Payton, Edmonton - February 5 to 9, 1973.

FUNCTION

A brief look at statistics accumulated in the office over the past two years would suggest that the workload in the office is expanding. At the end of December, 1972 we had 1548 active files under the supervision of 27 Officers, giving each officer an average caseload of approximately 57 people. This compares quite favourably with December, 1971 when there was 1550 active files under the supervision of 25 Officers, giving each Officer an average caseload of 62 people. This would suggest that the Probationer-Probation Officer ratio improved from December, 1971 to December, 1972. This, however, gives a false impression for if we take a total caseload average for the twelve-month period, we find that each officer had an average caseload each month of 57 people.

It is unfortunate that simple figures cannot adequately reflect changes occurring in the office over a period of one year. Sudden deviations in the caseload, which have minimal influence on general trends but are usually the result of some specific factor, tend to have a significant effect on means and other figures used for mathematical comparisons. It is therefore of considerable value to note the general increase in total caseload as graphically dis-

played in Figure 1. A trend analysis would indicate a general month-by-month increase in total caseload.

In addition to caseload commitments, the Courts requested an average of 181 Probation Reports per month during 1972. This has averaged approximately 7 per month per worker. In 1971 the Courts requested an average of 171 Probation Reports per month, giving each worker an average of about 7 reports per month. This comparison, however, is deceptive for if we look at Figure II it is obvious that the months of March and April had a tremendous effect on the average of 1972. For 8 of the 12 months there was an increase in reports requested over the same months in 1971 while there was a decrease in only 3 months, with one month basically no difference.

It is interesting to speculate the reason why the requests in March and April were down so greatly. Since there is considerable time usually between the offence and the request for a Pre-Sentence Report, we might assume that the offences occurred in January, February, and March, for the offences on which Pre-Sentence Reports were

TABLE I

	Probation Reports		Caseload		Successful Completion	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
January	184	216	1420	1570	83	114
February	180	225	1468	1471	86	118
March	197	141	1499	1479	89	112
April	181	142	1496	1465	111	85
May	153	151	1486	1501	130	83
June	176	189	1457	1519	113	108
July	119	130	1439	1527	106	77
August	146	182	1428	1561	91	97
September	149	177	1450	1555	98	112
October	169	218	1402	1580	118	107
November	213	225	1515	1590	139	115
December	185	172	1550	1548	119	104
	2052	2168	17,610	18,366	1283	1232

	Violation & Breaches		Community Enquiries		Supervision (Parole)	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
January	7	7	2	4	24	43
February	3	7	1	9	25	41
March	11	8	2	7	23	44
April	8	1	6	3	35	43
May	10	4	5	8	37	39
June	7	2	5	9	41	44
July	5	4	9	8	45	45
August	2	3	10	2	49	49
September	4	5	4	1	52	47
October	10	3	2	2	56	45
November	7	4	3	2	41	40
December	11	7	4	7	38	45
	85	55	53	62	466	525

FIG. 1. • TOTAL MONTHLY CASELOAD ON
ADULT PROBATION • 1971 AND 1972 •

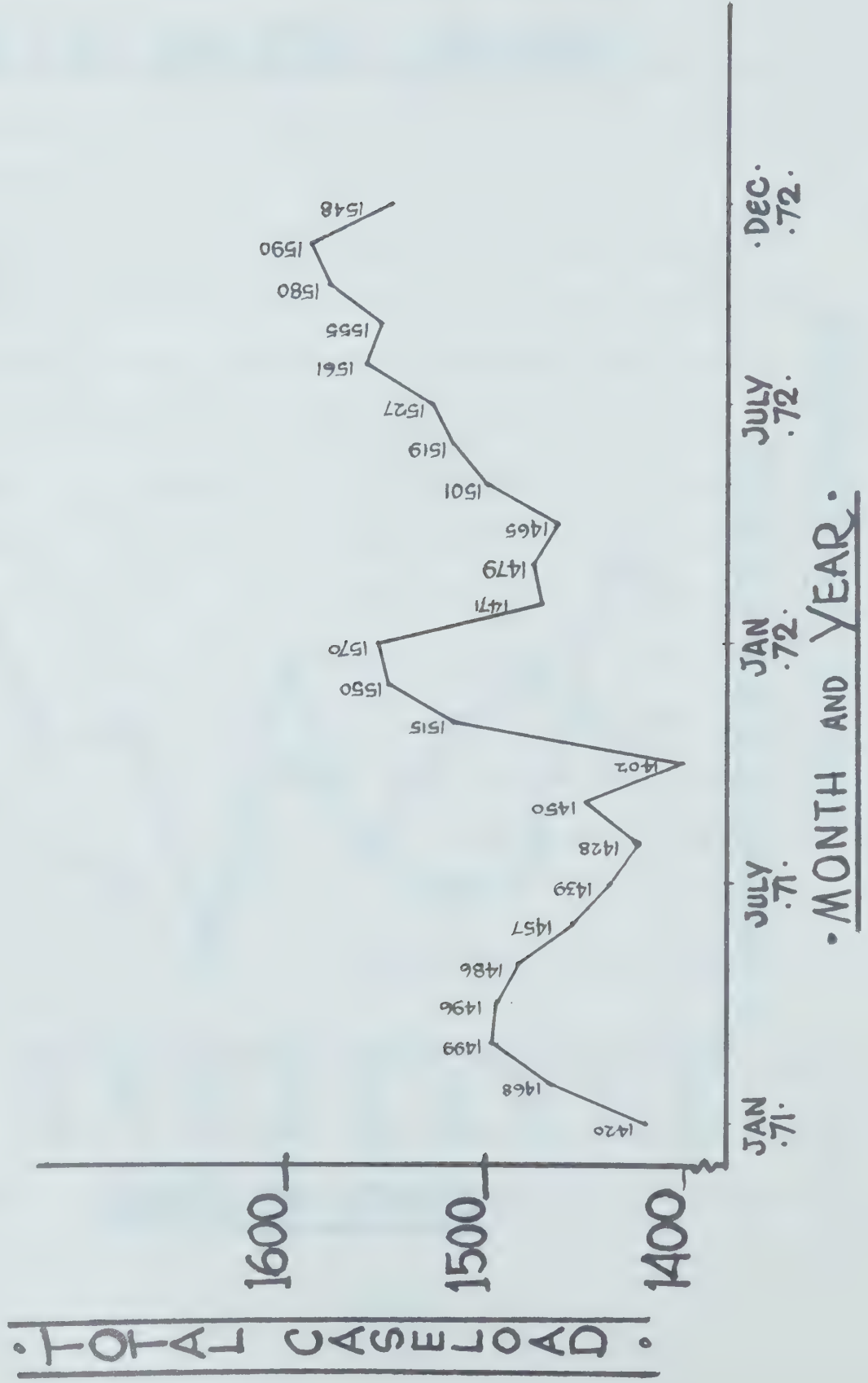
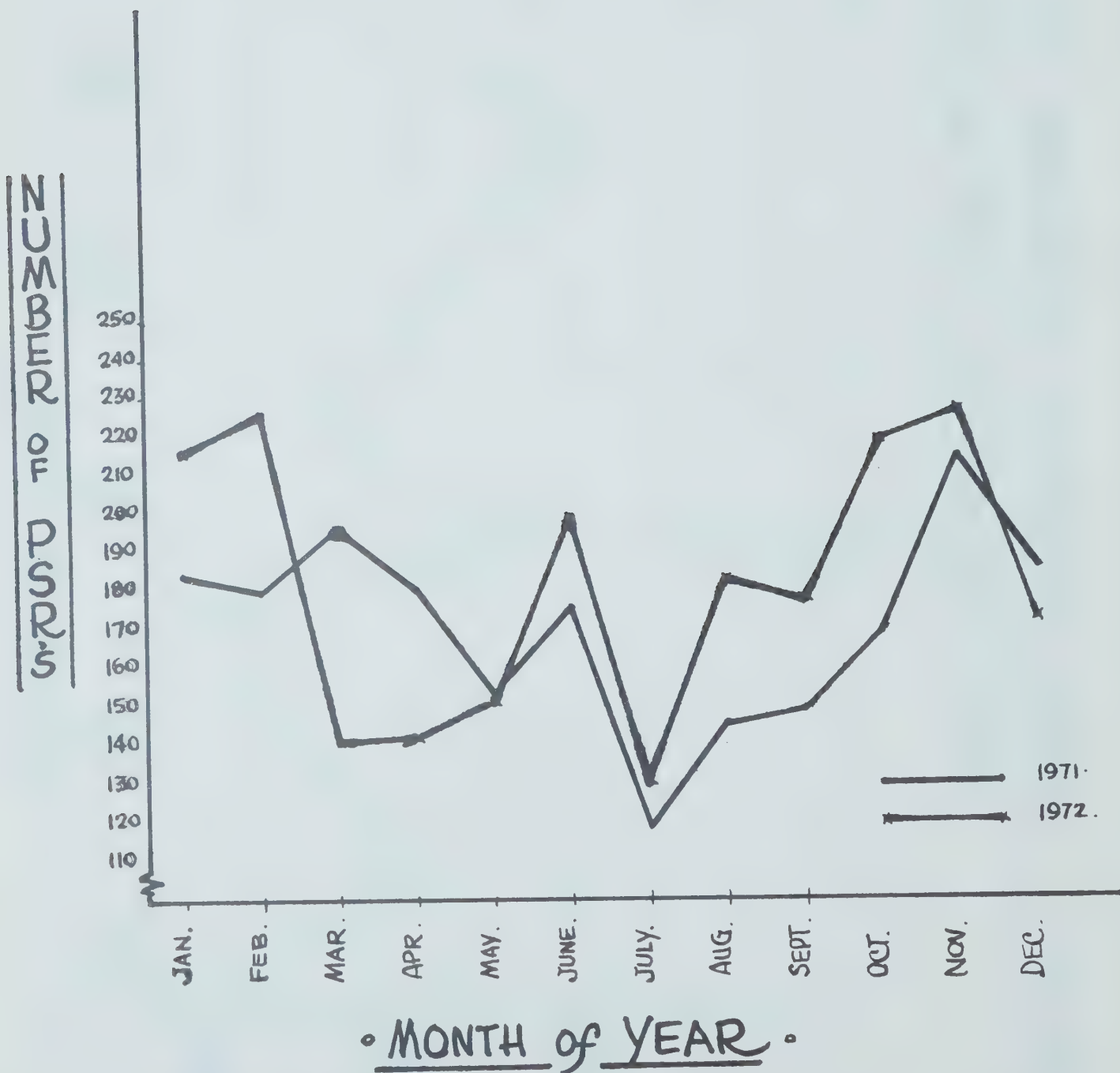


FIG. II • A COMPARISON OF PSR'S
REQUESTED EACH MONTH
DURING 1971 AND 1972.



requested in March and April. Thus it would seem that adverse weather conditions has a considerable effect on the number of reports requested.

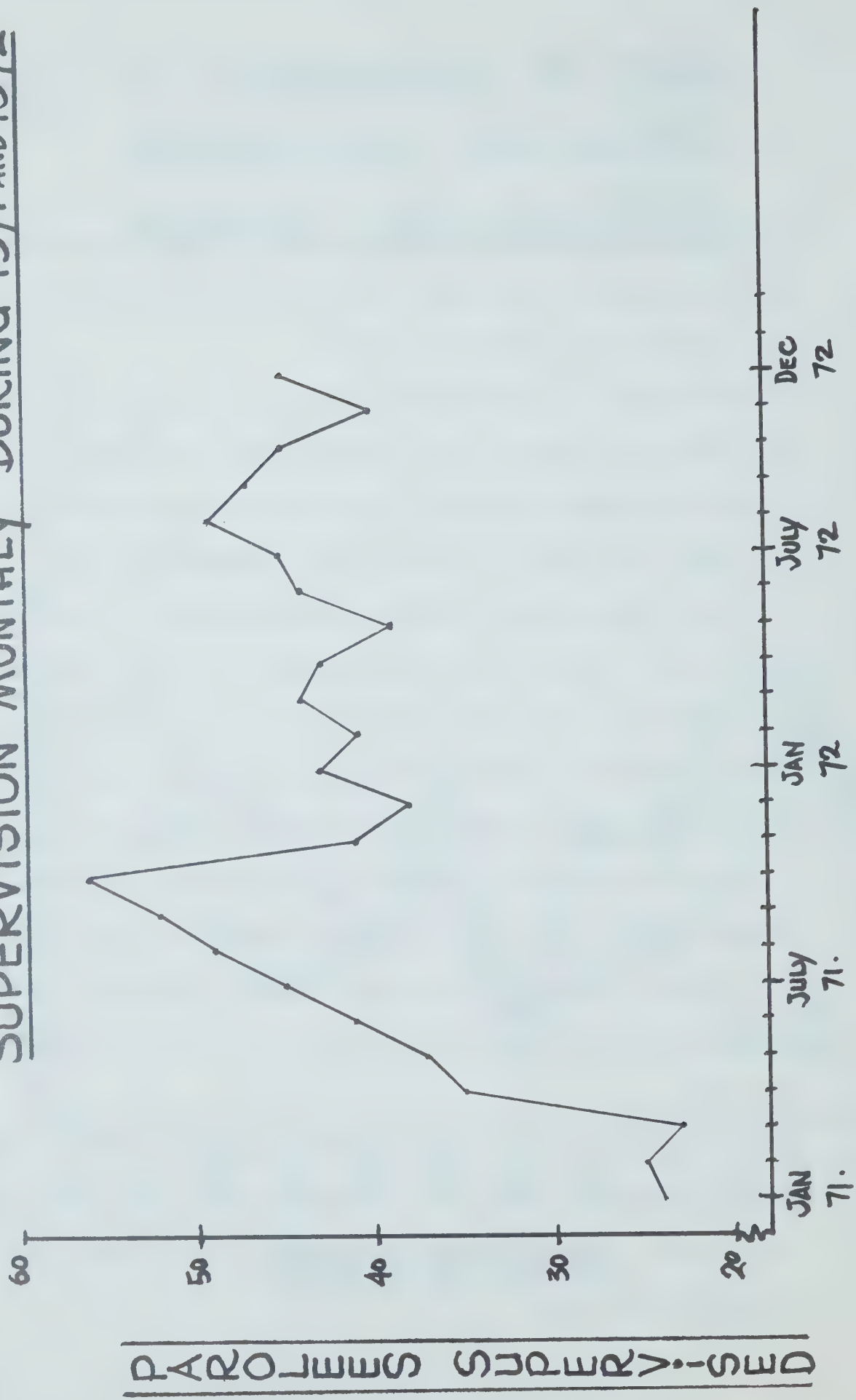
Nevertheless, a statistical analysis of requests for Pre-Sentence Reports over the past two years would undoubtedly show a general increase over this period.

In addition to the two above basic commitments, the Officers also provide for the supervision of a number of parolees. In 1971 the average number of cases supervised per month was 39. This increased to an average of 44 per month for 1972. Figure III gives a general impression of the trend in parole supervision for this office.

A similar analysis of Community Investigations requested might be done, but with the small number the usefulness of such an endeavour would be minimal. It should be noted that the requests in 1972 totalled 62 compared with 53 in 1971.

Thus, there has been a general increase in the major duties of the Probation Officer. He has been required, in general, to compile a larger number of reports and to supervise an expanding caseload.

FIG. III. • FEDERAL PAROLEES UNDER ADULT PROBATION
SUPERVISION MONTHLY DURING 1971 AND 1972.



Analysis of the success rate of Probation between the two years suggests that the number of successful completions is down about 4%. However, no adequate comparison can be made because no delineation is made as to how long each individual was on Probation. It could be that there were fewer individuals eligible for termination in 1972 than in 1971, and thus success rate might in fact have improved in 1972 over 1971. More detailed statistics need be gathered to make this comparison.

A similar situation is the case with Violations, Breaches, and Parole Cancellation. The data indicates a decrease of 35%, but information is lacking which would validate this comparison.

SOCIAL AND OUR COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

The listed duties of an Adult Probation Officer include "the promotion of community understanding and acceptance of Probation aims and methods through lectures and discussions, promote civic activities aimed at curbing delinquency" and to perform any related work. It has only been in recent years that serious consideration has been given to this aspect of the work, and new programs have been and are being developed to meet these needs. To date, programs have been developed along two lines: One providing additional services to persons on Probation and the other providing services to the community.

COMMUNITY AWARENESS PROGRAM:

This on-going program has consisted of speaking engagements to various organizations and groups within the city by more senior office personnel. Requests for speakers are regularly received in the office and, to date, all such requests have been filled. In previous years, these engagements included speaking to high school classes, but as the School Program (see section to follow) is expanding, requests for such speaking engagements decreases. Most school engagements are handled by the worker responsible for the School Program in each particular school.

During 1972 our office was regularly requested to participate in the In-Service Training Program for Correction Officers at Holy Redeemer College. In addition to this, one member of the office was requested to participate in a forum, entitled, "Law and the Community" at Grant MacEwen Community College. It is worthy of note that requests have been received on an annual basis for members of our staff to participate in forums held at the University of Alberta with the Faculty of Law, the Criminology Club, and the Department of Educational Psychology, with a view to examining our role in relation to the concerns of these departments.

It would seem at this point that the program is meeting its objectives of informing the public about Probation and the services we offer. It is also providing some contact with individuals in the community and community resources. However, it seems that at this point in time greater effort needs to be expended in expanding this program where needed. Although having previously relied on more senior personnel for such speaking engagements, consideration might be given to newer staff members. In addition to this, talks on subjects other than Probation, such as shoplifters or sex offenders, might prove to be of interest and value to specific community groups and organizations.

DELAYED PROBATION PROGRAM:

Although perhaps not really a program itself, this service provides a list of serving inmates who are to be under probationary supervision following release from the institutions. Prior to April, 1972 no statistics were kept as to the number of individuals on Delayed Probation. Since the institution of this service, there has been an average of 50 persons per month in custody at Fort Saskatchewan and 11 persons per month at Belmont. This service is utilized by the Liaison Officer and individual Probation Officers.

DRUG OFFENDERS PROGRAM:

During 1971 this office established a Drug Unit responsible for specializing in cases dealing with drug offenders. It was felt that better counselling services could be provided by specialized individuals. This service continued in 1972 until the workload commitments reached such a proportion that other Officers were required to handle drug cases. In 1972 there were 435 drug cases, compared to 261 drug cases in 1971.

In addition to services provided to the Courts and the Probationers, the program has attempted expanding into community awareness. The main emphasis to date has been in giving drug talks to individuals and groups whenever they are requested.

EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM:

This program has been in operation for several years. It has had two major functions -- the liaison or public relations aspect, and the actual placement of individuals. Liaison is established with potential employers and a list of vacant positions is established. The Probation staff is informed and suitable probationers are referred to the employers for an interview.

During the past year little has been accomplished with this program. Heavy caseload commitments have prevented the co-ordinator from meeting his own expectations. Also other social service and street agencies have been operating which have proven to be as effective in this endeavour and greater reliance has been placed on them.

LIAISON PROGRAMS AT FORT SASKATCHEWAN AND BELMONT INSTITUTIONS:

This program was initiated in January, 1972 to provide a closer working relationship between our office and the two Institutions. The Liaison Officer holds discussions with various staff at the Institutions to discuss problems and information of mutual interest. He also interviews inmates requesting to see a Probation Officer, and provides counselling to inmates when required. In addition, service is provided to other provincial offices when requested. Some effort has been expended with individuals on Delayed Probation. This, however, is the duty of the individual Officer. The major duty of the Liaison Officer remains at maintaining a close working relationship between Classification Officers, Social Workers, Records Personnel, and Adult Probation Officers.

PREVENTIVE SERVICES PROGRAM: SCHOOL PROJECT.

Although officially known as the Preventive Services Program, to date this involves mainly Senior High Schools and has proven to be the most promising program yet devised in the office. Essentially the service program is designed as a liaison between our office and the schools. The Worker supplements the School Program by providing lectures to students on Probation, Court Procedures, and other related topics. Assistance is given to the Guidance Counsellors if requested. Talks are given to individuals with problems who are appearing before the Courts. To date such liaison has been established at St. Joseph's High, Austin O'Brien High, the Alberta Vocational Training Centre, Archbishop O'Leary High, Ardrossan High, Victoria Composite High, McNally High, and Salisbury High School.

It has become apparent in the last several months that the School Program will expand in 1973. As the promotion of the program continues, and as the Senior High Schools become aware of what our program has to offer them, requests for our services continue to increase. Increases in requests are anticipated during the first few months of 1973 until the end of the school year approaches.

It would be anticipated that the Preventive Services Program will expand into other areas of concern. This will include more effective communication between existing social service agencies and groups -- perhaps through zoning of the city. A second consideration will be establishing contact with community groups and organizations in a public service function, such as lecturing to community organizations and the development of Preventive Programs at the street level.

One thing which will have to be given serious consideration in the future is how to evaluate the effectiveness of the program. At this point in time statistical analysis is not feasible and therefore some other objective means must be used. However, as the program is developed, certain features should be incorporated so that a statistical analysis might be carried out at some later date.

A further point to note about this program is the value it offers individual Probation Officers. The School Worker must be informed of developments in numerous fields relating to our work if he is to lecture to students. Further, the discussing of cases in classrooms while maintaining anonymity of the subject allows the worker to reflect on what he is doing with the particular case and perhaps realize new avenues of approach to the problem. The School Program also gives the Worker an opportunity to interact with another professional group and thus provides a source of information on the problems facing probationers now and what future problems might be. The latter will provide impetus for the expansion of the Preventive Services.

STUDENT PLACEMENT PROGRAM:

This office continued its program of acceptance of Student Field Placements for Grant MacEwen College in 1972 when four students were placed in our office. To overcome some of the problems encountered in previous years, students were selected who demonstrated the necessary maturity and interest in the objectives of Probation, and whose career plans were aimed in this direction.

The students were given a two - week orientation program, then were assigned to individual Probation Officers for about three weeks for further training. The students were then assigned caseloads, and through exposure to all the functions of a Probation Officer, will be expected to build this caseload up to about twelve cases each.

It would seem that the Student Placement Program is worthwhile from the point of view of the students as it provides practical experience for these individuals. From the point of view of its worth to the Officer, it would seem that evaluation is needed. Certainly it provides a liaison with the educational institution.

VOLUNTEER PROGRAM - LINK

The first experience that the office had with volunteers was early in 1970 when two people who had sought employment with the Department without success offered their time on a voluntary basis. Since that time, the number of available volunteers has expanded to 25 individuals.

The basic philosophy is that volunteers be used to supplement or compliment the work of the Probation Officer. It is anticipated that volunteers will only work with one or two probationers. In this way, the volunteer will have considerable time to develop a strong working relationship with the probationer, and will have greater freedom in assessing the causes of his difficulties and perhaps better evaluate methods of approaching his problem. In this way it is felt the volunteers will be able to spend considerable time with more difficult probationers where the Probation Officer couldn't. The probationers, however, are still required to report to their Probation Officer as directed.

Volunteers are obtained from various sources, including the Volunteer Action Centre. They go through a screening and selection procedure, then participate in a four-week training program before being matched with a probationer. Two such training programs were conducted in the spring of 1972, but since that time workload and time commitments have prevented further development of the program.

Once a group of Volunteer Workers was established, monthly meetings were held. A Newsletter was established in September, 1972. In addition to this, on-going evaluations of the various combinations of relationships in the Volunteer-Client-Probation Officer triad were assessed.

LINK has experienced several problems in the past, one being the lack of available time for the Co-ordinators to develop the program. Another basic problem is a lack of commitment to the program on the part of administrative and line staff. Despite the existence of a pool of available volunteers, there appears to be some reluctance on the part of Probation Officers to use them.

In 1973 it is hoped there will be a thorough analysis of the LINK Program, a shifting of workload commitments so that greater time can be used to develop the program and a greater utilization of Volunteers by Probation Officers. It is hoped that the positive progress made in the past will continue in this valuable program.

MISCELLANEOUS:

In addition to the above programs, some time has been spent in a liaison capacity and as a resource person to various Social Service Groups and Street Agencies. Involvement has included such things as providing support and assistance to such groups as CHIMO, by referring clients there. Also participation in group discussions such as those hold by the Women Offenders Group. Other groups, which are too numerous to list, have included A.D.A.P.P., Project 72, Strike 4 Employment Hostel, Victory Garage.

From past experience, Street Agencies can provide a valuable source of service to the Probation Officer for specific probationers. However, it would seem that many Officers are unaware of many of these agencies. The future should see a greater awareness of them, and a greater utilization of their facilities. It might be of value to have one Worker act as a liaison between these agencies and the Probation Officers.

IMPAIRED DRIVERS' PROJECT:

Throughout the year, members of the Edmonton Adult Probation Branch have been assigned to assist the Court in implementing the Impaired Drivers' Project. The duties early in the year consisted of attending Provincial Judges' Court daily to intercept the convicted offenders that were placed on the Impaired Drivers' Project under the conditions of a Probation Order and to interview these offenders for the purposes of a Social History and to further explain the conditions of the Probation Order. Along with their daily duties at Court and the preparation of Social Histories, the two Probation Officers were responsible for establishing contact with those offenders who were not complying with the conditions set down in the Probation Order. The Probation Officer was also required to make a presentation at Lecture No. 4 of each course.

Early last spring, a change occurred that appears to have been the beginning of less of the Probation Officer's time being required. A personal information questionnaire was introduced to replace the Social History and a Clerk Secretary, who was attached to the Project, began assisting in completing the questionnaires.

The total number of those placed on the Impaired Drivers' Project under the conditions of a Probation Order from January 1st, 1972 to November 30th, 1972 was 798 with an approximate average of 72.5 per month.

The Probation Officer's present duties include establishing contact with those who do not attend the course they have been assigned to and attempt to locate those who have moved without providing their new address. Our office continues to make a presentation at Lecture No. 4 of each course.

LIAISON WITH EDMONTON CITY POLICE:

During the course of the past year a reciprocal arrangement was made whereby Probation Officers coming on staff and during their initial training were placed with Edmonton City Police Patrols during two nights in a week. These patrols were carried out during the evening shift, one patrol being with the Uniform Division and the other with Plain Clothes Detail. From these patrols it was determined that our Officers gained a healthy

knowledge of the daily problems which are met by the Police Officer while on duty and thus gained a greater understanding of such.

As a result of the foregoing, a similar arrangement was made with this office whereby two Edmonton City Police Training Classes attended at our office and placed individually with a Probation Officer for an entire day.

On September 21st, 1972, twelve Edmonton City Police Members attended at our office and were assigned to accompany twelve of our more senior staff in their daily activities. Again on October 3rd, 1972, fourteen Edmonton City Police Members accompanied a like number of Probation Officers. Further, on October 26th, 1972, a training class of twenty-two senior members of the Edmonton City Police were dealt with in a similar manner with the exception that all our staff participated in the program.

It is worthy of note that the response, as judged by the remarks and feedback from the training classes, as well as our staff, far exceeded our expectations. The endeavour has done much to improve communication and understanding between the organizations involved. A necessity for continuation of this type of liaison is indicated and arrangements are presently underway for a group of Police Cadets to attend at our office in the near future.

THE FUTURE

After 19 years of service to Edmontonians, which has seen rapid growth, it would seem that the 20th year should see an in-depth analysis of what we've done in the past, a critical look at what we are doing and attempting to do at present, and a formulation of goals toward which we should strive in the future. If more specific aims and objectives can be formulated, along with closer supervision, then the best Probation Service in Canada can only become better.

PROGRAMS:

One of the first things which must be looked at is the programs currently in operation in the office. Certainly some programs are extremely valuable to the office and should see greater expansion in the future. This is especially true of the School Program, which is proving to be an effective liaison between our office and School Counsellors and other personnel. Other programs such as the Employment Program, have been in effect, although somewhat dormant for the past year. Other community services and street agencies appear to be at least as effective as any service we can offer. Therefore, closer liaison with these groups, rather than continuing with our own service, would seem more appropriate. Other programs would appear to be the sole endeavour of individual Officers and it would seem more enthusiasm needs to be injected into them. In general, a thorough analysis is required of all programs in 1973. To this end, we have recently appointed a Program Supervisor on a Province-wide basis.

SPECIALIZATION:

Associated, but not identical with the above, is the specialization of Officers, such as the Drug Unit. Specialization would appear to have some benefits with individuals who are experiencing similar difficulties. This gives the Officer a greater chance to become more familiar with the specific problems, and to develop methods and techniques to deal with these problems. However, the whole situation is not as simple as it would appear on the surface.

It is difficult to justify the existence of a special Drug Unit. One reason for this is the simple fact that drugs are frequently involved in other criminal offences and thus one could reasonably conclude that the problems faced by drug offenders are not really significantly different from those faced by other criminal offenders and therefore should be dealt with accordingly. Admittedly, there are cases which require more specialized training, but, in general, this would not seem to be the case.

If we are to specialize in drugs, then we must have more than just specialized technical training. We must look more closely at becoming familiar with the philosophy of living of these individuals and in some way have street contact, to some extent, with them.

The basic problem with drug specialization is the offender's attitude toward the law, and society's reactions to such offences. Frequently the ideas expressed are that our laws are outmoded and thus of little value to our modern society. Therefore the services which we can offer are limited. Thus it would seem more of a social problem like alcoholism than a legal issue.

This is not necessarily true of sex offenders. The behaviour of these individuals is not condoned by society nor, in most instances, do these individuals feel their behaviour is acceptable. Rather, they are frequently aware that they are in need of assistance and are open to guidance and counselling which can be afforded by this office.

Frequently these individuals are experiencing similar and specific problems, such as the exhibitionist. Group experiences could be of benefit to these individuals in understanding their own problems and helping each other resolve their difficulties. Co-ordinating of special services for these offenders might prove to be of benefit and thus the office in the future should look more closely at a special group of Officers to deal with special types of sex offenders.

This naturally would require these Officers to establish a better working knowledge of sex offenders -- a long neglected field. Street knowledge of these offenders is unlikely, so we would have to rely on technical knowledge and previous experiences in developing this unit.

There are numerous possibilities for specialization, such as shoplifters and youthful offenders. However, greater statistical analysis would seem to be appropriate before specialization along these lines could be initiated, and would be preferable before any specialization is carried out.

ZONING SYSTEM:

An exciting development which has received considerable debate over the past year is a proposed zoning system within the city. This would mean separate units would be responsible for different zones within the city. Hopefully, this could be co-ordinated with the current school project. In this way, the Officers would become familiar with agencies and groups functioning within their area, and could provide a liaison between our service and others in the area. Greater working knowledge of the facilities would provide more alternatives for action in the supervision of individuals on Probation. It might also facilitate the compilation of information for Probation Reports by establishing cooperation with Social Service Agencies and Counsellors. A further point is that it could be utilized in the development of a comprehensive community crime prevention program.

Associated with this is the fact that we must become more familiar with street agencies and the services they offer. Although these are constantly changing because of the transient nature of the young people on the streets, they can frequently be very useful to the Probation Officer. CHIMO is perhaps the best example of an excellent street agency. Others, such as Babylon, which can be used in an emergency, are less familiar, although they can provide a valuable service. Greater use of these agencies could prove beneficial to us, as well as to them.

JOB ROTATION:

A recent development within the Government Service has been a proposal to rotate staff within Governmental Departments or perhaps between Departments with the objectives of increasing the employee's effectiveness in his work; moving the employee to another area where his services may be required; vacating a position required for another employee for career development purposes. It is noted that the prime

governing factor for any rotational move must be for the purpose of career progression, and in keeping with this, it has been proposed that a central body be appointed to deal strictly with this aspect.

CONCLUSION:

With the projected increase in staff noted in Chapter One and in workload noted in Chapter Two, the services we will be able to provide should expand. Great possibilities exist for expanding our services to meet the requirements as set down in the job description of a Probation Officer. However, with the establishment of new programs and the implementation of new ideas we must establish a method of evaluating them. Our own objective evaluation will not be sufficient, but it will be necessary to impose some statistical method of doing this, or have other services and agencies evaluate them for us. The future is bright. We have the best Probation Service. But we must not be complacent.



